

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
COLUMBIA DIVISION

United States of America,	)	CRIMINAL NO. 3:12-852-CMC
	)	
v.	)	<b>OPINION and ORDER</b>
	)	
Mitchell L. Smith,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	
	)	

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This matter is before the court on Defendant's motion requesting termination of supervised release. ECF No. 47. The United States Probation Office has notified this court that it objects to the termination of Defendant's supervised release at this time; the United States Attorney concurs with the position of the United States Probation Office.

Title 18 United States Code Section 3583(e) provides that

The court may, after considering the factors set forth in section 3553(a)(1), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), (a)(2)(D), (a)(4), (a)(5), (a)(6), and (a)(7)--

(1) terminate a term of supervised release and discharge the defendant released at any time after the expiration of one year of supervised release, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure relating to the modification of probation, if it is satisfied that such action is warranted by the conduct of the defendant released and the interest of justice . . . .

Considerations contained in § 3553 include, *inter alia*, the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and characteristics of the defendant; the ability to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct; the need to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant; and the need to provide the defendant with needed educational or vocational training, medical care, or other correctional treatment in the most effective manner. 18 U.S.C. § 3553.

"The plain language of the statute illustrates that § 3583(e), in the typical case, allows a

conduct-based inquiry into the continued necessity for supervision after the individual has served one full year on supervised release.” *United States v. Pregent*, 190 F.3d 279, 282-83 (4th Cir. 1999).

However, the statute

is not exclusively limited to considerations of conduct. The language of the statute notes that the district court ‘may’ terminate supervised release ‘if it is satisfied that such action is warranted by the conduct of the defendant released and the interest of justice.’ The phrase ‘the interest of justice’ does give the district court latitude to consider a broad range of factors in addition to an individual’s behavior in considering whether to terminate the supervised release period.

*Id.* at 283 (citation omitted).

Defendant indicates he seeks termination of his supervised release based “on [e]mployment with a trucking school [and] a hardship on my life.” Mot. at 1. However, the Probation Office indicates that Defendant is currently seeking financial assistance from the Department of Veterans Affairs to pay the cost of truck driving school, and that he is not yet enrolled. Given Defendant’s disability status (full disability rating based upon a variety of disabling physical ailments), the Probation Office is concerned about Defendant’s ability to succeed with this career path. Additionally, the Government is opposed to termination of supervised release based upon Defendant’s criminal history and circumstances underlying his current conviction.

The court finds that termination of supervised release is not warranted at this time. Accordingly, the court declines to terminate supervision. Defendant’s motion is **denied**.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

s/ Cameron McGowan Currie  
CAMERON McGOWAN CURRIE  
SENIOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Columbia, South Carolina  
September 23, 2015